GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

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Contents for Week of October 2, 1939. Vol. XVIII. No. 13

1. Poland Is Turning Another Page
2. Uncle Sam Avoids Profiteering with Food Plenty
3. Maginot and Limes Lines Are Backbone of Europe's Western Front
4. Schools Tackle World Problem of Traffic Safety
5. Geographic Advantages and Hazards of Belligerents in Present World War: A Tabulation

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This is the first of the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS for the school year 1939-40. No BULLETINS were issued during the summer months. See important announcements following Bulletins No. 2 and 5.

Photograph by Dorothy Hosmer

POLISH WOMEN WERE REFUGEES FROM WEATHER BEFORE WAR

Huddled in a church door out of the rain, these women of southwestern Poland pass the time with jokes until the thunderstorm blows over. Their sheepskin jackets have the natural wool turned inside for a warm lining. Even the little girls wear the characteristic kerchief tied over their hair. Large families keep Polish mothers busy, for Poland has one of the highest birth rates in Europe (Bulletin No. 1).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Poland Is Turning Another Page

THE country of the boisterous polka and the stately polonaise, the land of the white eagle, the kingdom of Pulaski and the republic of Paderewski—Poland is facing still another change.

Poland has known Europe's most striking reverses during its thousand years of recorded history, and now the page is turning again. The first page records the efforts of a Polish prince to Christianize the people under his rule, bringing the Slavs of eastern Europe into touch with western Europe's civilization. The next page shows the Polish tribes along the Vistula united under Polish kings. Next in the Polish family album appears Queen Jadwiga, whose marriage to Lithuania's ruler brings the two countries under a common government. The following pages of Polish history show the united Poland and Lithuania extending their power from the Baltic to the Black Sea, becoming Europe's largest country with the exception of Russia. The rapidly recorded changes of 1772-1795 reveal the kingdom being devoured in big bites by three neighbor countries; by 1795, independent Poland has disappeared.

Radium and Music Among Poland's Gifts to the World

Memories of this Polish past made a persistent ghost haunt the halls of Versailles in 1918, when Europe's war-shattered map was being pieced together again. As a result, a revived Poland put in its appearance between Germany and Russia, with its restored northern province of Pomorze providing a "corridor" to the Baltic.

The resurrected nation revived also the memory of its earlier heroes, some of them familiar to English readers in *Thaddeus of Warsaw* and *The Trumpeter of Krakow*. John Sobieski with a sword in each hand, the 17th century warrior king, was remembered for having turned a Turkish invasion back to the east and for having inspired the making of crescent-shaped rolls that appeared on tables throughout Europe as *croissants*. The University of Krakow, in its sixth century and the second oldest of Central Europe, took renewed pride in its 15th century student Copernicus; after men had believed for nearly two thousand years that the sun moved around the earth, Copernicus showed that the small earth revolved around the great sun, along with the rest of the solar family of planets.

Polish women too had contributed to their country's fame, Madame Modjeska on the stage and Madame Curie in the scientific laboratory. Madame Curie remembered her native land when she gave the name *polonium* to the strangely potent element she extracted from pitchblende, on her way toward discovering radium. The thundering marches and polonaises of Chopin were his way, while in alien France, of fighting with a piano for his native Poland's freedom.

Rural Areas More Crowded Than in Germany or France

Polish exiles in France started the second largest colony of Poles beyond their homeland, but the largest is in the United States. The number of Poles in America is roughly 18 per cent of those in Poland.

A reason for the great emigration, in addition to the long period when Poles were all governed within alien boundaries, was the overcrowding of the Polish countryside. Almost two-thirds of Poland's people are farmers; yet more than 40 per cent of the farmland, in large estates, is owned by less than one per cent of the rural families. Many of the peasants cultivate their land in strips no more than six feet wide and several miles apart. With more than twice as many people

UMI

Photograph by Dorothy Hosmer

FORESTS FURNISHED POLAND'S SECOND MOST VALUABLE EXPORT

Lumber from the country's widely scattered forests was floated down the Vistula river system, for shipment from Danzig or Gdynia to purchasing countries in Europe, Africa, and South America. Intensive lumbering has shaved much of Poland's forest land smooth; the country now has less forest per capita than the average for Europe, a total acreage less than that of France or Germany, but has been in recent years Europe's fourth largest timber exporter. Foresters in the Carpathian Mountains in the south fastened log rafts together in trains for the headlong trip down mountain torrents, as photographed on the Czarny Czeremosz River (Bulletin No. 1).

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Uncle Sam Avoids Profiteering with Food Plenty

NO Mother Hubbard role for Uncle Sam! He went to the cupboard and proved that the shelves were stacked high with food, when his nieces and nephews grew anxious over a spurt of wartime price increases last month.

Food costs rose from three to five per cent in such American cities as Buffalo, Cleveland, Denver, Houston, Los Angeles, and Washington. But a quick inventory of the United States pantry showed that housewives can count on their normal supply of beefsteak and pork chops, canned peaches, dried prunes, coffee, sugar, cream, and bread. If every American doesn't get his 1,440 pounds of food this year, it will not be because the edibles are not now on the shelf waiting for him.

"Statistical American" Eats Ten Times His Weight in Food

A minimum diet for the normal adult would require from three-quarters of a pound to a pound of lean meat or poultry every week. German meat rations now allow about a pound a week. The United States supply for 1939-40 would allow every citizen three pounds a week, even the toothless infants. The minimum diet calls for two eggs a week; the supply would be adequate for six. A check-up shows a meat supply of twenty billion pounds and a prospect of some forty-four billion eggs.

Within the past twenty years, the average American has consumed about ten times his weight in food every year. The average quantity of food varied from a high of 1,476 pounds in 1929 to a low of 1,440 between 1934 and 1937. The average for the two decades has been 1,446.

Experts have pointed out that the amount of food on the plate at any meal is not necessarily determined by the quantity of that food the farmlands of the nation have produced; but that the reverse is more nearly true—the production varies with the demand.

Shifts in the national appetite have brought about a larger supply of fresh fruit for 1939 than for 1929; the United States can offer every inhabitant almost 150 pounds. Other foods for which the demand has increased are vegetables, both fresh and canned, and crops have increased by more than one-tenth within the past decade to meet that order for more spinach, more lettuce, more celery, more carrots (illustration, next page).

More Than 100 Pounds of Sugar Apiece for U. S. Inhabitants

The sweet tooth of the nation makes housewives apprehensive of supplies of sugar whenever a war scare threatens to curtail shipments from outside the national borders. But sugar statistics show that home-grown beets and cane account for three-fourths of the supply for the American sugar bowl, with quantities of additional American "sweetening" available in nearby Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. In 1928 every inhabitant in the United States consumed an average of 119 pounds of sugar; since then he has bought only 100 or 105 pounds a year.

For the traditional staff of life, Uncle Sam has more than 200 pounds of wheat ready for every niece and nephew, to be buttered with 17 pounds of butter. The potato crop can fill a sack with 135 pounds for every one, with a 25-pound bag of sweet potatoes in addition.

The imported beverages, tea and coffee, of which there is no commercial production in the United States, arrive in quantities to give everyone a year's supply amounting to 13 pounds of coffee and less than one whole pound of tea.

UMI

living on each rural square mile as either Germany or France, Poland gets a lower yield of produce, to some extent because of the strip farming.

Note: For additional descriptions, and photographs in black and white and in colors, of Poland, see "War Clouds Over Danzig and Poland's Port" (photographic insert), *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1939; "Pedaling Through Poland," June, 1939; "Wilno, Stepchild of the Polish Frontier" (duotone insert), June, 1938; "Bright Bits in Poland's Mountainous South" (color insert), March, 1935; "Poland of the Present," March, 1933; "Poland, Land of the White Eagle," April, 1932; and "Struggling Poland," August, 1926.

See also The Society's New Map of Central Europe and the Mediterranean, issued as a supplement to the October, 1939, *National Geographic Magazine*.

Bulletin No. 1, October 2, 1939.

Drawn by Newman Bumstead and Ralph E. McAleer

SEVEN NEIGHBORS SURROUNDED POLAND JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE STARTED

Germany half-encircled the "land of the white eagle," with East Prussia on the north, the recently occupied Czecho-Slovakian areas on the south and the traditional German frontier on the west. (The area of Germany's recent expansion is shaded: Austria and Czecho-Slovakia on the south, Memel adjoining Lithuania on the north.) Hungary has a boundary in common with Poland, which they obtained by dividing Ruthenia early in 1939 (shaded to denote recent boundary change). The long frontier with the Soviet Union is crossed by the Prypeć River, whose extensive marshes form a barrier to communication. Before September 1, Danzig was a Free State, in which Poland had commercial privileges because the Free State territory was a partial "stopper" in the Polish bottleneck corridor through the province of Pomorze to the Baltic.

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Maginot and Limes Lines Are Backbone of Europe's Western Front

THE western front—no longer all quiet—of Europe's battleground remains relatively stationary in contrast with the rapid changes of alignment of German-Polish forces in the east. For military operations in the west are weighted down by the world's two heaviest chains of fortification—the Maginot Line on the French border facing Germany and the West Wall (or Limes Line) on the German border facing France.

12-Mile "No Man's Land" Between Maginot and Limes Lines

Each of these fortress chains lies six or seven miles within its country's borders. Between the two extends a super "no man's land" about twelve miles wide, following the Franco-German border from the Rhine to Luxembourg. On the Rhine, where the two lines parallel each other for more than 100 miles, the buffer strip is not so wide, for the defenses are close to the river's edge. Within the strip are the advance pill box forts, the anti-tank and machine gun posts, with extensive areas of barbed wire barriers. Along the ground have sprouted what the French call "asparagus beds" for tank barriers—steel rails, whose unevenly set points are meant to tear off the caterpillar treads of invading tanks. Other defense works include "tank traps" of concrete and iron railing.

The width and strength of the Maginot Line and the West Wall are closely guarded military secrets. Estimates of the width of each vary from only a few miles to more than 30 miles.

The West Wall was not started until 1936, after German troops marched into the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland. In September, 1938, however, Reichsfuehrer Hitler in a speech at Nürnberg described the plan of the West Wall as a chain of 17,000 armored concrete units, arranged in four lines, and spaced in some cases over a depth of ten miles. It stretches from Switzerland to Luxembourg, north of which Germany borders neutral Belgium.

Another title for this line of forts, the Limes Line, comes from the ancient Roman Wall which from the days of Augustus marked the *Limes Germanicus,* or Germany boundary, of the old Roman Empire. The *Limes* (Latin word for "boundary," from which "limit" is derived) ran from the upper Rhine, corresponding roughly to the southwestern frontier of modern Germany, to the Danube, and was studded with forts and garrisons to protect the Roman Empire from unsubdued German tribes to the north. A third name used for the chain of forts is borrowed from the legendary German hero Siegfried, who made himself practically invulnerable by bathing in dragon's blood.

French Forts Like Fortified Hotels

The Maginot Line, on the French side, has been under construction almost five times as long, and is more extensive. It stretches in full strength more than 200 miles along the Franco-German frontier, with less strongly fortified sections reaching along the Luxembourg, Swiss, and Belgian borders. To the south, along the Italian frontier, the French boundary is protected by still more fortifications, pill boxes, and barbed wire, and more soldiers, including the *chasseurs alpins,* who are trained in special military tactics for mountain operation on ice and snow.

The French line is named for the War Minister Maginot who in 1925 started construction on permanent fortifications on the eastern boundary of his country

UMI

Photograph by B. Anthony Stewart

UNCLE SAM CAN EAT HIS WEIGHT IN SUNSHINE (IN FRUITS OR VEGETABLES)

Crop estimates give every citizen of the United States the possibility of obtaining 149 pounds of fresh fruits and 95 pounds of fresh vegetables. Much of the generous supply of fresh foods is contributed by the southern States, where early ripened fruits are shipped before northern gardens are productive. From vegetable farms of southern Texas, carrots can reach northern markets fresh and palatable, since ice packing has been developed. A layer of carrots is covered with a layer of shaved ice from the chutes, and another layer is packed on top.

A Gift to Education—How Teachers May Cooperate

THE GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS are a gift of the National Geographic Society to education. This is the first issue of 30 numbers, each containing five illustrated BULLETINS, to be mailed weekly during the current school year. The BULLETINS report the geographic background of events of world importance.

Because these Bulletins represent a substantial gift to schools from The Society's educational fund, the expense of advertising or circulation promotion cannot be undertaken as would be the case with a commercial publication. The Society must rely upon supervisory officials and teachers to call them to the attention of their colleagues who might use them effectively. This should be done promptly so that applicants may be put upon the mailing list to receive the early issues.

The following order form may be used (or copied):

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Schools Tackle World Problem of Traffic Safety

"HURRY, or you'll be late to school!" starts many a student off on his new autumn term, and school authorities grapple with the problem of teaching children to be quick and still to be careful. In many congested cities, the school zone is considered a danger zone, and patrolled by a squad of student volunteer "traffic cops." In smaller towns a friendly policeman at the closest intersection serves as lifeguard for school traffic. Pedestrian underpasses beneath crowded highways in some communities are short cuts to safety. Studying safety regulations in the classroom is a plan by which some schools combat accidents.

The fight against accidents through school training and protection is part of a world-wide effort to make traffic safe for both man and machine. In Washington, D. C., during the past summer, a system of pedestrian control was instituted, with police tickets as penalties for "jay-walking" or ignoring traffic lights. A similar drive to prevent the pedestrian from stepping into traffic trouble is under way in Bucharest, with a special court to try offenders. Such regulation for safety's sake has been successful in other European and American cities as well.

Anti-Noise Rules Save Drivers from Distractions

Most efforts at traffic control, however, are aimed at the driver rather than the walker, with rules covering every phase of motoring from speed to hand signals for stopping and turning. In England there is no speed limit on highways except in congested areas, and English motorists in the United States are surprised to find rules against their driving 80 or 90 miles an hour on highways through the countryside.

Many traffic regulations, unlike speed limits, are practically the same the world over. Some countries have evolved distinctive, and even comic—albeit none the less effective—measures for the safety of their people.

The traffic board of Calcutta not long ago passed a rule banning radios or phonographs in automobiles, as such distractions to motorists are considered traffic hazards on Indian roads. Officials of Riga, capital of Latvia, quieted traffic by prohibiting the unnecessary tooting of horns and ordering that all milk cans be muffled with wrappings of sacks or straw. Americans visiting large European cities are often amazed by the lack of traffic noise thanks to such "non-tooting" regulations.

In Peru a recent decree forbade the building of adobe walls that might obstruct the view along highways, and ordered the removal of already existing structures wherever they blocked visibility. In the future only wire fencing may be used.

Oil Drums Clearly Mark Desert Highway

Egypt's desert highway between Cairo and Suez is lined on both sides with oil drums painted white to mark the route clearly for drivers hampered by nightfall or sand storms. Similar to this device, but more scientifically perfected, are the glass curb reflectors on Connecticut's new four-lane highway, the Merritt Parkway. Curb reflectors, used to outline the road at night, are also used in England.

Reflecting not light but oncoming traffic, mirrors at crossroads and street intersections give drivers in certain sections of England and France a second sight, permitting them literally to "see around corners."

Down the center of Germany's new highways, called *autobahnen,* rows of shrubbery at spaced intervals shield drivers from the glare of headlights and prevent head-on collisions.

UMI

for the special protection of the vital industrial region of Briey. The original idea has expanded to guard the entire frontier.

First line defenses ranging along the "no man's land" are backed up by a chain of powerful casemates (armed and supposedly bombproof chambers), linked by underground galleries in certain exposed places. Where the casemates stick their heads above ground, camouflaged and hidden in hillsides and wooded sectors, they are armed with guns that can be moved up from below and operated without exposing the gunners, by means of periscopes and other mechanical apparatus.

In the subterranean "barracks" of these French fortifications, hundreds of thousands of men may live for several months. Adapted to the terrain of the country, the buried chambers and galleries contain power stations, control posts, storerooms, elevators, narrow-gauge railways, hospitals, and living quarters equipped with bunks, food supplies, radios, kitchens, hot water, ventilation apparatus, and even amusement facilities. Movable armored doors and interior firing chambers provide additional protection for sections of the underground fortresses, in case of penetration by the enemy.

Note: Descriptions and photographs of territory covered by, and adjacent to, the Maginot and Limes Lines of fortifications are to be found in "Cologne, Key City of the Rhineland," *National Geographic Magazine*, June, 1936; "What Is the Saar?" February, 1935; "Our National War Memorials in Europe," January, 1934; "Battlefields of France Eleven Years After," November, 1929; and "Renascent Germany," December, 1928.

Bulletin No. 3, October 2, 1939.

Photograph from H. A. Bauer

ANCESTORS OF THE WEST WALL FORTIFICATIONS CRUMBLE ALONG GERMANY'S BORDER HEIGHTS

After the Rhine turns east from being the Franco-German boundary, the Saar River for a short distance marks the international frontier, and continues beyond in the fortified border zone of Germany's West Wall. Like the Rhine, the Saar River has old and new defenses built on the bluffs above its banks. The old and crumbling castle of the Saarburg, now invaded by the forest, is an example of early efforts to defend these strategic heights. The castle is connected with the town on the Saar's banks by a tunnel.

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Geographic Advantages and Hazards of Belligerents in Present World War: A Tabulation

WITHIN a fortnight of Germany's invasion of Poland, the spark ignited on the Polish western border had blazed into a conflagration lighting the four corners of the earth. When Great Britain declared war, promptly her self-governing Dominions followed the example (with the exception of neutral Eire). In consequence, more than 475 million people found themselves in a state of war under the British flag, some on every continent. French colonies, following the mother country's tricolor into a state of belligerency, added a potential 65 million people to the embattled population of France.

What would be the military manpower behind the belligerent countries? Assuming that combatants would principally be men between 20 and 40 years of age, the following table lists separately that element of the population. A large part of the French and British colonial manpower, however, is not of European stock, and is too untrained for the skillful precision of today's mechanized warfare. Germany's apparent manpower includes some recently Germanized minorities, from Austria and Czecho-Slovakia. Some 30 per cent of the men of Poland are not Poles.

To fight, however, these men must be fed, and families left at home must not find food too hard to get, or morale begins to waver. A country's ability to keep up business as usual in the food lines is another measure of strength.

The machines of modern warfare, even more than men, make an imperative demand to be "fed" or they will not march. Gasoline, lubricating oils, replacements for broken engine parts, rubber for tires and insulation are the bread and butter of mechanized equipment. For explosives, shells, and the guns that deliver them a warring country needs copper, iron, manganese, tungsten, mercury, chromium, and other minerals. Cotton and wool for uniforms and silk for aircraft are in demand. On the basis of 25 of these raw materials essentials for warfare, the accompanying table classifies the relative strength of the warring nations.

But the actual strength of a country is a balance of manpower and supplies weighed against danger, destruction, and the unmeasurable element known as morale. In addition to the satisfaction of victory, every belligerent hopes for certain material gains as partial recompense for the devastation war causes. A highly simplified listing of these factors follows in the table on the next page.

Bulletin No. 5, October 2, 1939 (over).

NEW MAP OF CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

The New Map of Central Europe and the Mediterranean has been released as a supplement to the *National Geographic Magazine* for October, 1939. This is the latest addition to The Society's series of ten-color wall maps. New boundaries, necessitated by changes in sovereignty in Czecho-Slovakia, Memel, Albania, and the Hatay Republic, are shown. The German-Polish and Franco-German battle areas may be located on the Map. Additional copies of the Map can be obtained from The Society's Washington, D. C., headquarters at 50c on paper (unfolded), or 75c mounted on linen. The Index to the Map costs 25c.

UMI

In Denmark, The Netherlands, Belgium and other countries where bicycles are the popular mode of travel, marked lanes on roads have been set off for the exclusive use of cyclists. In Copenhagen the cyclists are a privileged group. Four hundred thousand strong, they have extraordinary powers of right-of-way and can, by a mere wave of the hand, stop or precede the largest trucks and busses.

In the United States a newly organized Bicycle Court in Dayton, Ohio, hears cases of infractions of traffic laws regarding bicycle riding. Officers of the court, high school seniors and members of Hi-Y clubs, serve for a term of six months. Court sessions are held on Saturday mornings in a local school building.

Flashing red and green signals are the usual world-wide traffic symbols denoting stop and go. However, there are found many and amusing variations in style and color. In Lisbon, on narrow streets, policemen hold up paddles painted red on one side and green on the other. In Baghdad an officer directs traffic across a one-way pontoon bridge by means of flags. If he allowed the bridge to become too crowded it would sink.

© *Screen Traveler, from Gendreau*

"WINGS" ON A TRAFFIC CONSTABLE SPEED SINGAPORE TRAFFIC

A painted wicker framework gives "wings" to the turbaned and bearded policeman on Singapore's street corner, to emphasize the signals of his arms. Framework and arms form a dramatic barrier to traffic approaching him from fore and aft, and point the direction in which vehicles are to move. He must prevent accidents in the uneven movement of automobiles, bicycles, slow carts pulled by bullocks, and fleet jinrikishas.

TABULATION OF GEOGRAPHIC ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF BELLIGERENTS

	Total Population	*Men between 20 and 40*	*Total Area Sq. Miles*	*Sufficiency of Food Supply*	*Sufficiency of War Materials*	*Rating on 25 Basic Raw Materials*	*Geographic Advantages*	*Geographic Disadvantages*	*Communication Factors*	*Material Factors at Stake*
GERMANY (as of Sept 1, with Danzig and Slovakia):	86,926,000	15,000,000	261,590	Wheat, butter, meat, coffee, fruit, and other foods once imported, but substitutes and rations have cut imports.	Substitutes and storage of reserves have helped remedy deficiencies of rubber, oil, textiles, and minerals. Has iron, zinc, coal, sulphur, potassium, and timber.	6	Shaped for many-sided attack on Poland. Rhine boundary makes natural barrier on southwest. French land frontier strongly fortified with permanent West Wall. Neutral buffer states on northwest.	Hostilities on two fronts. Imperfectly assimilated minorities in Czecho-Slovak areas. Civilian population exposed to land invasion and air raids.	Kiel Canal cuts effectiveness of blockade of Baltic entrance. Neutrals on Rhine in northwest and Danube in east, as well as Italy to the south, increase possibility of communication with other countries.	Would (1) gain territory, resources, and industries of Poland. (2) Gain Poland as market for manufactured products. (3) Eliminate Polish competition in foreign markets.
POLAND:	32,106,400	4,900,000	150,051	Practically self-sufficient except for coffee, cocoa, tea, fruits, rice, and herrings; fruits are largest item.	Half of imports are raw materials, such as cotton, rubber, metals. Has oil, timber, iron, lead, zinc, coal, potassium, wool, and vegetable oils.	9	Carpathians impede attack from south. Prypeć Marshes obstruct frontier in east. Roads when muddy impede mechanized invasion.	Mostly low plain, easily crossed. German territory on north, south and west. Only outlet to Baltic a narrow bottleneck. Civilians exposed to invasion by land or air attack. Industrial areas in exposed southwest.	Gdynia, only seaport, vulnerable. Only communication lines in south cross neutral Romania and Turkey through the Dardanelles. Few railroads and imperfect roads impede internal communication.	Would maintain (1) foreign shipping through Gdynia on the Baltic. (2) Living standards without substitute materials and food rations. (3) Government ownership of threatened industries.
FRANCE:	41,906,000	6,400,000	212,659	Imports nearly half a billion dollars' worth of foodstuffs, mainly grains, coffee, and sugar to augment domestic supply.	Imports oil, copper, coal, cotton, manganese, and other minerals. But colonies supply aluminum, nickel, chromium, phosphates, iron, potash, etc.	9	Vosges Mountains and Rhine's left bank give strategic border position. Maginot line reinforces natural barriers. Neutral buffer states in north.	Civilians exposed to attack by land or air. Necessarily the base for British as well as French operations against Germany.	Two coastlines diminish effectiveness of blockade. England immediately north and colonies immediately south give speedy aid.	Would (1) gain freedom from burdensome expense of armament and fortifications. (2) Keep European territory and colonial empire intact.
GREAT BRITAIN	44,940,000	6,900,000	89,041	Imports annually two billion dollars' worth of grain, meat, tea, sugar, butter, eggs, cocoa. Dependent on foreign supply for 60% of wheat, 10% of beef, 50% of mutton, nearly all sugar, etc.	Coal is only raw material of which supply is adequate, with some iron.	2	Protected on all sides by water.	Civilian population exposed to air attack.	Owns one-third of world's ships for contact with empire. Accessible to sea lanes. Short Channel crossing gives ready access to France.	Would (1) gain freedom from burden of armament and air fleets. (2) Maintain advantage over German competition in Latin American, European, and Oriental markets. (3) Keep colonial empire intact.
BRITISH DOMINIONS				The Dominions of the Empire produce enough food to be self-sufficient, with some sugar and corn from foreign sources. They contribute heavily to Britain's food supply.	Dominions and Colonies make the British Empire independent of foreign sources for all 25 strategic materials except mercury, potash, silk, and hemp.	21	All remote enough for relative safety.	Distance diminishes effectiveness of emergency aid to Great Britain.	Widely scattered locations of Dominions decrease chances of isolating many of the parts.	Would (1) preserve the advantage of Empire protection for each part. (2) Preserve buying power of Great Britain, market for Dominion products.
Australia	6,867,000	1,000,000	2,974,581							
New Zealand	1,492,000	240,000	103,410							
India	352,838,000	57,500,000	1,808,679							
Union of S. Africa	9,590,000	280,000 (white)	472,550							
Canada	10,377,000	1,500,000	3,694,863							